

LESIE'S WEEKLY

ARMIES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1896.

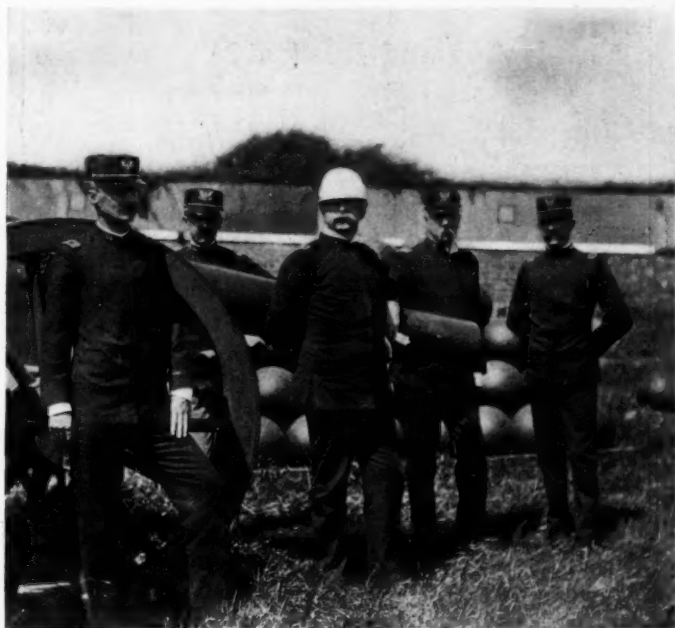
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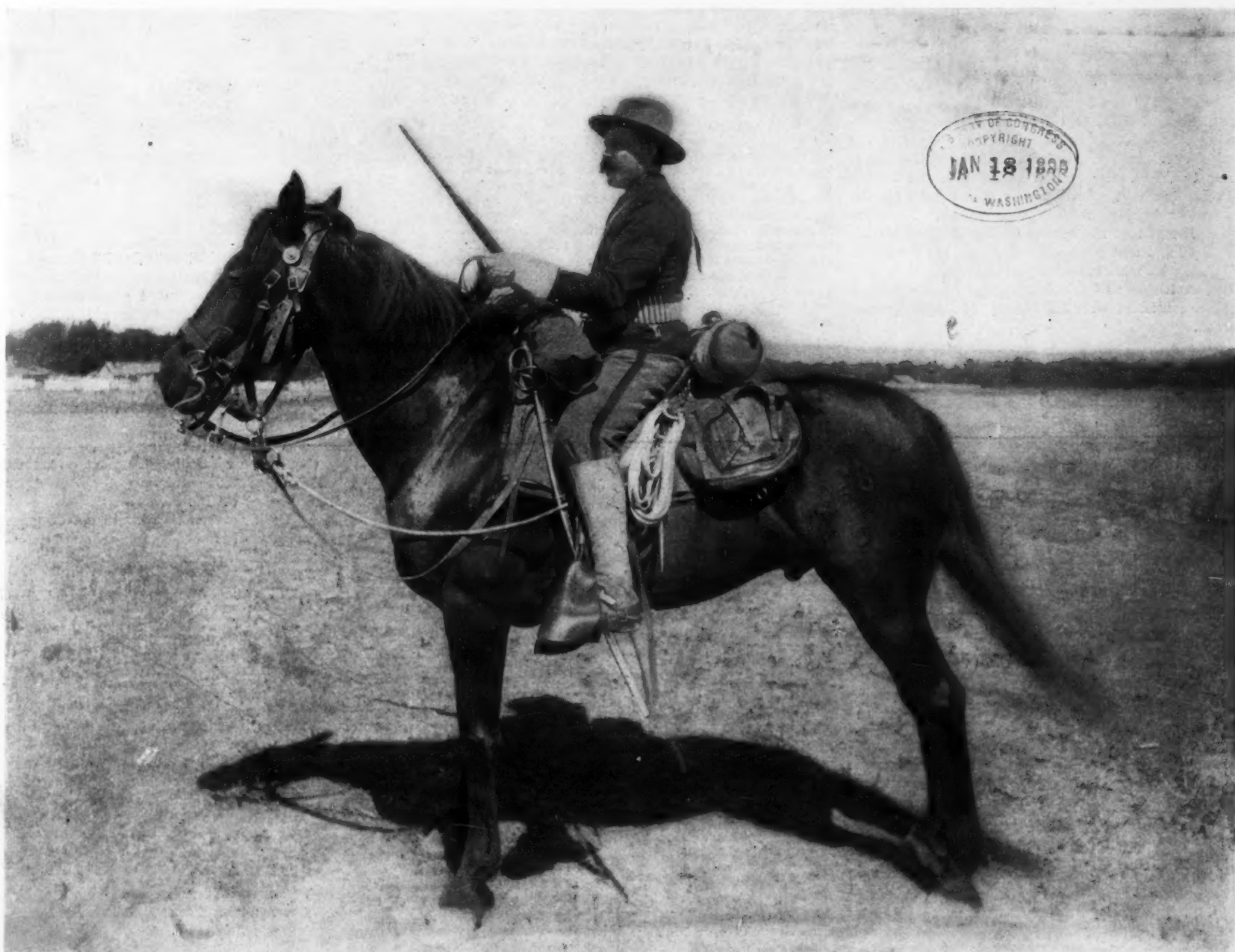
INFANTRY PRIVATE—SUMMER UNIFORM.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.



LINE OFFICERS, INFANTRY, WITH NEW CAP.



MOUNTED INFANTRY—PRIVATE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

UNITED STATES ARMY TYPES.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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A More Pacific Temper.

THERE are unmistakable indications of a growing moderation of feeling in Great Britain concerning the American attitude on the Venezuelan question. It has come to be understood, apparently, that the appointment of a boundary-commission was not necessarily an act of hostility; that its real purpose is to emphasize the propriety of arbitration; and while it is universally felt that Mr. Cleveland was unnecessarily aggressive in his statement of the American obligation to maintain the conclusions of the commission if they should be unfavorable to England, it is now conceded by many leading newspapers and influential public men that the wisest course would be to arbitrate the whole dispute. Some journals go even further and propose actual concessions as to the territory claimed in the disputed district. Thus the *London Times* has the temerity to declare that the Schomburgk line, which Lord Salisbury has said could not be discussed, being the irreducible minimum of Great Britain, has no particular sanctity, being useful mainly as marking off the practically settled from the unoccupied districts, and that arbitration can easily be arranged without reference to it. The *Chronicle* argues that Lord Salisbury's refusal to arbitrate the Venezuelan question was a grave political blunder, and that he ought now to seize the opportunity to put his government right by co-operating in the work of the American commission in ascertaining the precise facts as to the territory in dispute. That paper says, in urging this view of the case: "The vital and absorbing feature of the controversy is that America desires arbitration, and we cannot refuse the request. It is slowly, we hope surely, entering the minds of our statesmen that in order to do justice to the American case we must look at the Monroe doctrine from the American point of view."

The *Westminster Gazette* and other journals favor the suggestion, originally proposed by Sir George S. Clarke in the *North American Review*, that all differences between Great Britain and the United States be settled by a commission composed of an equal number of judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice and of the United States Supreme Court. Conferences of Englishmen and Americans in London have already been had, it is said, for the purpose of promoting this particular scheme. There are other indications that the warlike feeling in Great Britain is subsiding, and that sober-minded people are coming to realize that, with wisdom on the part of the Salisbury government, a settlement of differences may be easily attained on a basis consistent with the dignity of all the parties concerned.

Increasing Benevolence to American Colleges.

THE increasing wealth of the country is finding no more significant expression than in the increasing benevolence to our colleges. In 1847 Abbott Lawrence gave fifty thousand dollars to found the scientific school in Harvard College which perpetuates his name. This represented the largest sum ever given by one man at one time during his lifetime to an institution of learning in America. But at the present time a gift of fifty thousand dollars hardly excites comment. Between 1860 and 1882 more money was given to our colleges than their entire wealth represented in the year 1859. In these twenty-two years about fifty millions were given, and about thirty-five millions of this sum were given between the years 1870 and 1880. Among the great givers of this earlier time was Johns Hopkins, who bestowed three millions upon the institution which bears his name, and about an equal sum to the medical college connected with the university. Packer founding Lehigh, and Cornell founding the university at Ithaca, Mr. J. J. Hill, the railroad king, giving a million dollars to a Roman Catholic theological seminary, Mr. Rockefeller giving millions, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford giving their entire fortune to found a university bearing the name of their son and of themselves, represent amounts many fold greater than the fifty thousand which Abbott Lawrence gave to Harvard University only a half-century ago.

It is significant that two large gifts recently made have been made by gentlemen who are themselves at the head of the universities to which these gifts were given. Never till the present time do we recall that the president of an American college has given half a million, as was done by Provost Harrison to the University of Pennsylvania, or a million dollars, as was given by President Low to Columbia.

These two great gifts present evidence of the strongest sort that those who are most intimately associated with the American college believe that it represents the best agency and condition for benevolence.

The number of Americans of great fortunes who are considering the best methods of treasuring these fortunes for the best uses rapidly increases. Hospitals, art museums, park systems, associations of various sorts for charitable relief, represent agencies which may properly be considered as embodying the best methods for benevolence. But on the whole it is to be believed that the American college represents the comprehensive agency which many men of wealth will choose for the securing of their great purposes. It was the early thought of Matthew Vassar to use a large share of his great fortune in establishing a hospital. He was finally persuaded to use it in founding a college; and he came to see that by founding a college for women he had essentially founded a hospital, for he had helped to make those conditions impossible out of which the need of a hospital very often grows.

Why Is England Disliked?



NE of our habitual readers, a British-born resident of the Pacific coast, recently took us sharply to task, and ordered us to "stop his paper," because we had ventured to declare that the average American cherishes a hearty dislike for England, and would rejoice to see her humiliated in the eyes of the world. This declaration of editorial opinion was characterized as utterly indefensible both on the score of fact and international comity—as an exhibition of prejudice and passion which ought to be resented by every right-minded American. If our correspondent is in the habit of reading the English newspapers he must by this time be persuaded that they do not share his opinion that the feeling of dislike with which our people regard Englishmen and things English is unnatural and illogical. Here, for instance, is the *Saturday Review*, one of the most influential organs of the conservative sentiment of Great Britain, which declares in a leading article concerning the Venezuela message of President Cleveland, that "the dislike of the Americans for the English is the root fact of the situation." It goes on to show, with commendable candor, that this feeling is the natural result of conditions for which England is herself responsible, and not only so, but that the same feeling exists among the English Canadians and other British colonists. It warns the government that it will be a great mistake, in the event of a war with this country, to rely upon the loyalty of the Canadians of English birth. We quote:

"Lower Canada, French Canada, would fight desperately for the English connection, because the French priests, the directors of the people, loathe and dread the American system of free lay education; but the Englishmen in upper Canada would almost as soon live under the Stars and Stripes as under the Union Jack. The truth is that we are regarded with practical indifference by our kinsfolk in upper Canada, and the feeling in Australia is scarcely more sympathetic. The mere existence of the Sydney Bulletin, that derides England and the English connection in every issue, and is at the same time the most popular journal under the Southern Cross, shows that we are not regarded with much love by our kinsfolk in Australia. The action of the Melbourne Stock Exchange a day or two before Christmas was characteristic. It telegraphed a message of peace and good-will in precisely similar terms to London and New York. We are not loved, then, by our colonists and kinsfolk beyond the seas."

The *Review* is not content to leave the subject with a mere statement of fact. It proceeds to show that the fact is justifiable. "Why," it inquires, "should our colonists and kinsfolk beyond the seas love us? What have we ever done to win their affection or deserve their support? The answer is that we have never done anything for them; that we have treated our children with a more callous indifference than we have shown to the fish-spawn that we deposit in our rivers." These remarks apply primarily, of course, to British colonists, but they embody, also, a confession that the arrogance and selfishness of British policy have tended to alienate American sympathy and regard, and that the ebullition of temper which followed upon Mr. Cleveland's message was just what might have been expected from a people who have found John Bull, in every serious emergency and at every important point of contact, hostile to our interests.

The Venezuela incident, irritating and full of peril as it at one time seemed, will not be altogether mischievous—may be in a sense beneficial—if it shall serve to persuade the ruling classes of Great Britain that there is a point where blood ceases to be "thicker than water," and that they cannot afford to persist forever in a policy of aggression, of "grabbing" and freebootery which provokes the antagonism and hatred of the nations. The day may come sooner than they expect when they will need the sympathy of the kinsfolk they have alienated. The occurrences in the Transvaal, the uncertainties of territorial tenure in India, the instability of affairs in Egypt, the restlessness in Turkey and Armenia—all these have elements of danger to British pretensions and British influence. Great and strong as she is, England cannot withstand alone the assault of the hostile forces which she is provoking to activity, and alike in the interests of humanity and of the higher civilization, it will be well for her if, anticipating the decisive struggle

which is yet to come, she shall seek rather than repel the friendship of the peoples—children of her loins—who are helping to bring the world into harmony with the ideas and principles for which she claims to stand.

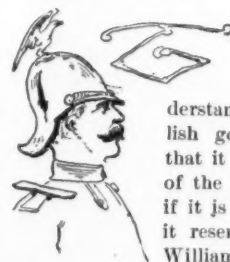
Southern Prosperity.

THE confidence of the men who inspired and carried out the Atlanta exposition that it would prove a profitable investment, and an important factor in the development of the new South, has been amply justified by the results. The exposition was largely an Atlanta enterprise; it was dominated from first to last by the aggressive spirit which has made that city the leading and most prosperous metropolis of the cotton States. The figures show that, with every obligation met, the immediate benefit to the city in money expended by exposition visitors amounted, over and beyond its cash subscriptions, to at least five millions of dollars, while the ultimate benefits accruing to it will be practically immeasurable. The benefits to all the cotton States will, of course, be very great—those which contributed very little to the success of the exposition sharing with the more enterprising its resultant advantages; but Georgia will be, properly, the largest beneficiary, and Atlanta, which has again vindicated its business sagacity and far-sightedness, will be more than ever the recognized representative of the progressive ideas which are transforming the conditions of Southern life and assuring to the Southern States a future of unprecedented prosperity.

As illustrating the wonderful industrial development of the more enterprising Southern States, statistics are given showing that during 1895 cotton-mills with about one million spindles were erected, giving that section, in round numbers, including mills in operation and those under construction or contracted for, a grand total of four millions of spindles in sight. Then, too, the revival of the iron business has brought about a heavy output of coal and iron-ore, with a prospect of still larger production during the present year, while in other branches of industry the indications are more promising than ever before.

The business men of the West, who have made a special study of Southern conditions, have been quick to realize the importance of establishing close business relations with that section. It is in this spirit that the shrewd and enterprising business magnates of Chicago are urging the importance of holding the next cotton exposition in that city. In this purpose they count upon the good-will of the South, and apparently with good reason. The *Augusta Chronicle* and other Southern papers of influence support Chicago's claims, and the thing seems likely to be a "go." It is claimed that Chicago's geographical position places her in direct communication with Atlanta, New Orleans, Galveston, and other Southern and Southwestern depots of supply and distribution, and at the same time gives a most advantageous outlet for their products. An increase of trade in this direction would doubtless result in a greater variety as well as augmented production, and give a welcome impetus to domestic commerce throughout the country.

Reaping What They Have Sown.



THE attitude of Germany as to the British invasion of the Transvaal produced great exasperation in England, but it is difficult to understand why this should be. The English government has formally declared that it does not desire to see the integrity of the Boer republic disturbed, and why, if it is honest in this declaration, should it resent the announcement of Emperor William that he will use his power for the protection of the republic? The fact undoubtedly is that the British government is at bottom in sympathy with the movement of Dr. Jameson, and that it is exasperated by the discovery that it will not be permitted to pursue unmolested its usual policy of absorption. If the fact is otherwise the English have only themselves to blame for the circumstance that they are universally suspected of duplicity. Their course in South Africa has been so brutally and relentlessly aggressive, and they have exhibited such an utter indifference to considerations of justice and fair play, that suspicion naturally attaches to any movement in which they engage.

Take, by way of illustration, the encroachments of the South Africa Company upon the Matabele nation. There never was a more infamous and inhuman war than was waged by this company upon the Matabeles for the purpose of obtaining possession of the gold-fields within their territory. The invading army was composed of adventurous mercenaries who were fired by promises of booty in the shape of land and mining shares, and who, in their greed and rapacity, committed every conceivable outrage upon the natives who stood for their inheritance. The infamy of the British aggression was all the greater because the Matabeles, who were driven out to make room for alien desperadoes, were a friendly people. Is it at all surprising that, with the facts of this barbarous war upon an innocent nation still fresh in the recollection of men, the demonstration against the Transvaal, in every respect as inexcusable as that made against Matabeleland, should be regarded as having the same inspiration and the same ulterior purpose?

THE ARMIES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

BY FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

THE New Year opened with the long roll in the armed camps of Europe. It sounded also throughout the United States, and its echoes reverberated against the mountains and in the valleys of Venezuela and every other country on the American continent. The clash of arms was heard in southern Africa, and the eyes of every nation were fixed intently on Great Britain. Armenia and its horrors were forgotten. Would England fight? The great, proud, and boastful England was face to face with as great a crisis as any nation in modern times ever met. She was alone, and the war-dogs of every other country were almost eager to jump at her throat. Her people had sung "Britannia rules the waves" until the nation had almost felt itself invincible.

The United States early in December challenged this haughty spirit. England's mock heroics and suppressed laughter at the audacity of this country were soon changed to astonishment at the serious situation, and then it was seen that no nation, England especially, could afford to engage in conflict with this country. Then Germany, with apparently no other purpose than to humiliate the greatest commercial nation on the globe, practically threw down a gage of battle by an announcement that England must give up her protectorate of the Transvaal republic. The English people, outraged by what they deemed an insult, and maddened almost to desperation, simply waited for a single hostile move on the part of Germany's emperor to touch a

plans of strategy. Every plan of mobilization was scrutinized. Every nation took account of its stock of the munitions of war and of its financial strength. The nervous strain of keeping the peace with millions of soldiers ready to fight at any time seemed to be exhausted, and people began to ask if it were possible to prevent the flames of hate and international jealousy from bursting forth into strife, with practical anarchy and commercial chaos as the price to be paid for it.

People generally began to ask, also, what was the armed strength of the various nations, and what each could do single-handed or alone. They soon learned that Russia has the largest army, Germany the most efficient army for home or near-by fighting, France the army perhaps the most difficult to restrain, England the most confident army. Then they began to inquire into the strength of the armies of Italy, Austria, and even Turkey, for use as allies in case they were drawn into actual conflict. The events of recent years have shown that no army can be put in the field with

tremendous quickness equal to that of Germany; that the army of France has reached a stage of drill and patriotic fervor that perhaps no other surpasses; that Russia's forces would fight with a spirit of religious fanaticism like that of the Turks; that England's army was scattered and perhaps weak because of fancied superiority. Moreover, people began to remember that most of these armies had had recent experience in fighting here and there in the march of civilization in various parts of the globe,—desultory fighting, to be sure, but none the less valuable in case of extended conflict on a grand scale. England's soldiers have been afield in Asia and in Africa. Germany's colonists have been using the sword in Africa. France's men have seen severe campaigning in Madagascar, and in and about Timbuctoo. Italy, even as the year opened, was engaged in battle in Abyssinia. The lessons of war

learned in the conflict between China and Japan were open to them all, and all were practically ready to engage in warfare with modern weapons, modern strategy, and untried problems to be solved.

The fighting strength of all Europe is probably 20,000,000 men. This means every man available for military service. Russia heads the list with 5,000,000, and Germany follows closely with 4,500,000. France has about 4,000,000, and the other nations bring up the total to at least 20,000,000, and perhaps 25,000,000, with every man capable of fighting in the field. All the nations except England require compulsory service from all male citizens. Russia has too many young men to keep her army filled, and those who go into the army are selected by lot. The others go into the reserve. Germany keeps her regiments filled to the last limit, and has a few thousands of young men to spare. That accounts for her tremendous efficiency. France has some difficulty in keeping her full strength in the field, and she spends a few millions less a year on her military establishment. She is probably slightly weaker than Germany, and has not so thoroughly mastered the problem of mobilization. France, however, astonished the world only last fall by her wonderful success



A POST OF THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER GUARD.

in conducting evolutions on a grand scale. Her troops are imbued with such a spirit of war that it would probably be impossible to beat her except by grand strategy. England's army is not founded on the principle of compulsory service, but she has a magnificent system of reserves, and only a few days ago, when the Princess Louise presented some prizes to certain soldiers in the reserve, the military authorities took occasion to proclaim in a significant manner that Great Britain's reserve was never so ready to go into the field as at the present time.

Then, too, in recent years there has been a studious effort to make use of every possible agency in warfare. The bicycle has been brought into general use. In European countries, where every road is built with a view to military operations, this new vehicle of pleasure can be turned into instant and effective use. There has been a steady reduction in the weights a soldier is required to carry. In Germany the showy helmet has been discarded for actual field operations. Every country has adopted a lighter rifle for service. The bullets have become smaller, but they are just as deadly. New methods of laying pontoon bridges have come into use. Smokeless powder is made in large quantities. Lighter artillery has come into play, and the guns that scatter bullets by the bushel, sweeping here and there in a semicircle, are in general use. The close-rank formation is being gradually discarded, and dynamite and other high explosives have a recognized place in the battles that are to be fought. No one can estimate or even appreciate what a war between any of the two leading Powers of Europe would mean in cost, suffering, terror, and awful



CAMPAIGN UNIFORM OF RUSSIAN INFANTRY.



EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FAMOUS CARTOON ENJOINING THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE TO DEFEND THEIR MOST SACRED INTERESTS.

match to her guns and let the havoc of probably such a war as the world never saw run through Europe.

Then it was that the long roll sounded. Russia set her eyes toward Constantinople, France set hers toward Egypt, Germany set hers toward England's colonies, and the Sultan trembled again when he realized that the Armenian atrocities had not been forgotten. Every war office in Europe went over its



UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SERGEANT.



RUSSIAN STAFF-OFFICER ON RECONNAISSANCE.



PRINCE AUGUST FIELD ARTILLERY.



BAVARIAN LIGHT HORSEMAN.



SAXON GUARD.



A TRAINMAN.



UHLAN.



PIONEER GUARD.



A HUSSAR.



SAXON CHASSEUR.



BAVARIAN INFANTRY.



A STAFF OFFICER.



ROYAL GUARD.



UHLAN GUARD.



A CUIRASSIER GUARD.



HESSIAN HUSSAR.

TYPES OF THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE GERMAN MILITARY SERVICE, CONSISTING OF 4,643,432 MEN.

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GENERAL AND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.



A DETACHMENT OF LANCERS.

THE TURKISH ARMY, CONSISTING OF 960,440 MEN, ON A WAR BASIS.
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GERMAN—BRANDENBURG HUSSAR.

destruction. All have prepared for such a contest, and all, with the possible exception of Germany, with its war-lord emperor, hesitate to get into conflict, because no one can possibly foresee the end. The size of the armies, too, is a problem that makes the nations hesitate to invoke the spirit of Mars. Napoleon once said that he doubted if any man could successfully conduct the operations of an army of 200,000 men. He said that he was sure that no other general in Europe than himself could do it, and he was doubtful as to his own ability. The science of war has developed since then as science has developed marvelously in other lines. Problems are far more intricate now than then. New methods of transportation have brought new problems, and now it is the nation that fights the quickest that wins the advantage at the start. That is half the struggle.

All the armies of Europe have practically four grades of soldiers; those in active duty and those in three classes of reserves. The age for military service is from twenty to forty-five. In those countries where compulsory service is required active service is finished in from two to three years. Then there comes partially active service for from five to eight years, then occasional service for eight to ten years, and then a practical release from service, with a muster now and then to make sure that the lessons taught in active service have not been forgotten.



PERHAPS the facts regarding the size and composition of the English army are more interesting than those of any other army, because of the peculiar relation which England bears just now toward the rest of the civilized world. The regular army of Great Britain averages, from year to year, about 218,000 men. Its effective

strength just a year ago was 196,185 men. This military strength is distributed among the branches in about this proportion: Household cavalry, 1,300; cavalry of the line, 18,000; royal horse artillery, 4,000; field artillery, 15,000; mountain artillery, 1,400; garrison artillery, 17,000; royal engineers, 7,500; foot guards, 6,000; infantry of the line, 136,000; colonial corps, 5,000; army store corps, 3,500; ordnance store corps, 850; corps of armorers, 300; medical staff corps, 2,500.

The first reserve of the army numbers 82,000 men. The militia numbers 121,000; the yeoman cavalry, 10,000; the volunteers, 231,000—a total of 444,000 in the reserve establishment. England is therefore prepared to put an army in the field, all practically trained men, of 650,000 men. Should her field of operations be on the continent nearest to her borders it is probable that she could concentrate half a million men there in three months or less. Her numerous garrisons throughout the world must be kept guarded, and it would require at least 100,000 men to do this work. For defense Great Britain is in an excellent condition. Her people are patriotic, her railroads are in splendid condition, her roads are not surpassed anywhere,

and her mobilization plans are practically perfect. Her militia are kept in good condition, and her armament is essentially modern. Barring Russia, she could probably put the largest army in the world in the field if she resorted to drafting her full strength of able-bodied men. Moreover, they would probably be the most intelligent of any army in Europe, and that would count as a tremendous factor in any conflict on an extended scale.



LOOK now at Germany's army. The effective force for the coming year is put at nearly 600,000 men, of whom over 500,000 are private. All the world looks to the German army for advance in military ideas. The new regimental formations were first adopted by them. They are experimenting constantly in new problems. The nation makes the study of war a national science. Its army can strike a quicker blow than any other nation's. Its plans of mobilization and subsistence are as thoroughly solved as any well-known problem in an exact science. Every male person in the nation under



GERMAN—DRUM-MAJOR.

forty-five years of age has an exact place to fill in time of war, and he fills it instantly. In three days the full army can be in the field and ready to fight. Every energy of the nation is made subservient to the plans of war. Whatever else may be said as to the advisability of compulsory military service, there can be no doubt that it makes the average German a splendid physical machine, and increases his capability for production in the arts of peace such as no other agent could do. It also instills a patriotic ardor into the people. They know what war would be like, and they are taught to expect it and not fear it. As a result the men are stalwart and brave. The enervating influence of peace is unknown in Germany.

At the age of twenty every German has to go into the army. If he is assigned to the infantry branch he serves two years. If he goes into the cavalry or horse artillery he serves three years. The men then go into the first reserve quota. It is one of unlimited leave, subject to being recalled for five years' service in the infantry and four years in the cavalry and artillery. These men are practically members of the army yet, and they are required to go into the field twice, each time lasting eight weeks, during the period that they are practically on leave and yet in the army. Then they pass into another reserve class known as the Landwehr. This lasts for five years for infantry and three for cavalry and artillery. During this period they are called on for two trainings, but these last only for from eight to fourteen days. Then they pass into another grade where they remain seven years, after which they pass into a final grade known as the Landsturm, where they are liable to duty only in case of invasion of the empire.

The total available fighting force of Germany, active and reserved, is about 4,750,000 men. The army is really conducted by a body

known as the General Staff. It consists of a board of two hundred officers, and its offices are in Berlin. The personnel of this staff is being changed from time to time so that as many of the general officers as possible shall have active training in managing the affairs of the army and in becoming intimately acquainted with the ideas that obtain in perfecting the details of the military establishment. There is also a war academy for the study by the officers of problems in strategy, and preparations are being made for a school on an extended scale for non-commissioned officers. Germany's life as a nation seems wrapped up with the effectiveness of her army. The country itself is not rich, but its people are hardy and patriotic.

France's army is about 50,000 smaller than Germany's, her peace footing being about 550,000 men. Her army is now three times larger than it was twenty-five years ago, when she had her memorable war with Germany. She has also improved vastly in military science since those days. She has been preparing ever since to reassert herself as one of the first-class Powers of Europe indirectly, and to get ready to fight Germany directly and recover the territory that she lost in 1870. Hatred of Germany is the keynote of her military service and of patriotic ardor at the present time. She has not made use of smokeless powder to the extent that Germany has, and her small-arms are not as uniform and advanced as Germany's, but she is



GERMAN—HUSSAR GUARD.

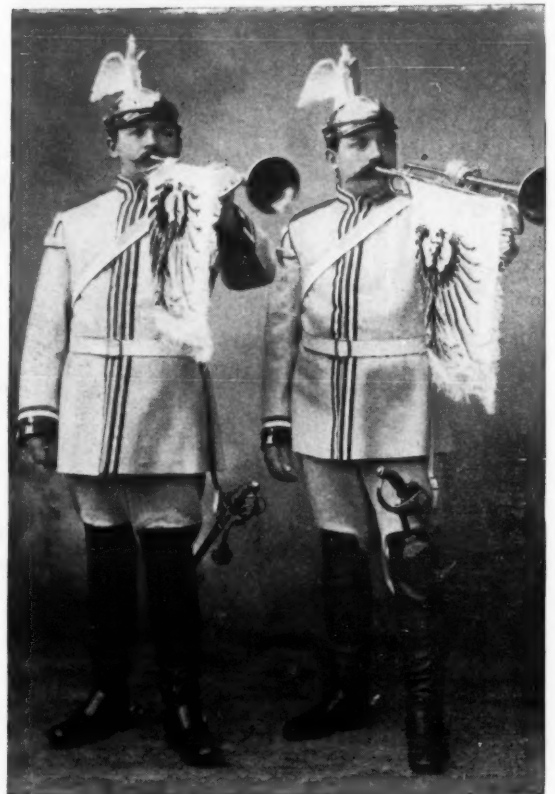
not behind Germany in her field evolutions and in her love of country. Moreover, she is rich compared with Germany, owing to her agricultural resources and the frugality of her peasantry. It is not easy for her to keep her regiments full, and in that respect she is not as



effective as Germany for quick motion and absolute concentration. Nevertheless, it is possible that France is willing that others, especially Germany, should believe that she is a little behind-hand in military affairs.

When she has shown her strength recently there has been no occasion to believe that she is lacking in anything that goes to make her as effective in war as any of her neighbors.

France requires three years' active service from all her male citizens. Then her soldiers pass into the active reserve, which lasts for ten



BUGLERS OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL BAND.

years. They are called out twice in that time, and the term of service in the field lasts four weeks each time. Then they pass into the territorial army, in which they serve six years. In that time they are called out once, and remain in the field two weeks. Then they pass into the territorial reserve, where they remain until they are forty-five years old. They attend a muster-roll once a year, and are liable to active service in case of war.

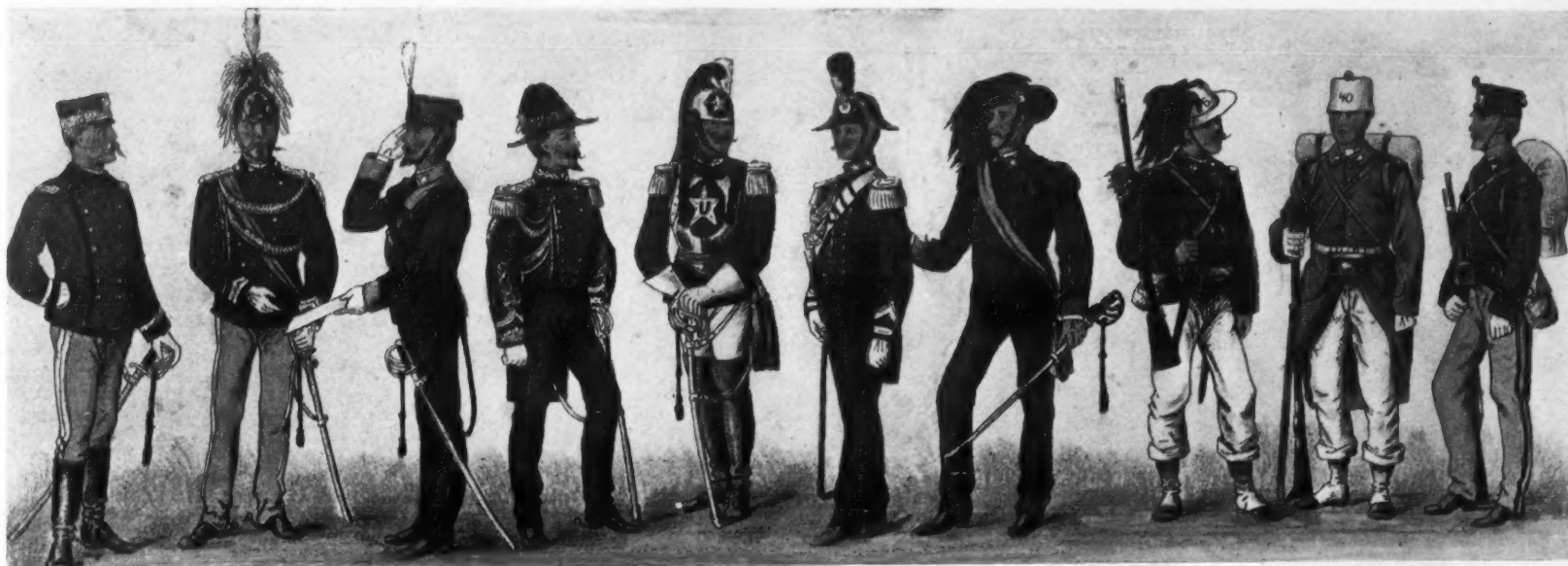


RUSSIA has one great advantage in war that none of the other nations possesses. The people need not be consulted in any way as to a declaration of war. The Czar is autocratic. The Czar speaks

and war begins. His voice is the voice of God to his people. Russia's peace army numbers nearly 800,000 men. Her empire is so large that she has no difficulty in keeping her ranks filled. Nearly 200,000 young men are excused from active service every year. They are required, however, to become a part of the reserve, and go into training lasting six weeks twice in thirteen years. Her term of active service lasts five years. Her first term of reserve lasts thirteen years, and the second term occupies the rest of the time until the men are forty-five years old. Russia's soldiers bear the mark of fanaticism



GERMAN—UHLAN.



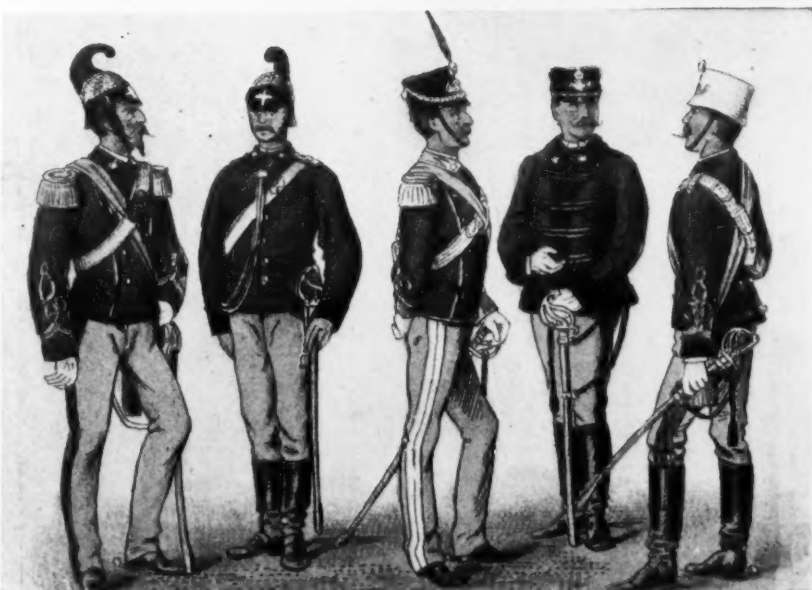
GENERALS IN DUTY AND PARADE UNIFORMS.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, CARDINERS, AND CUIRASSIERS.

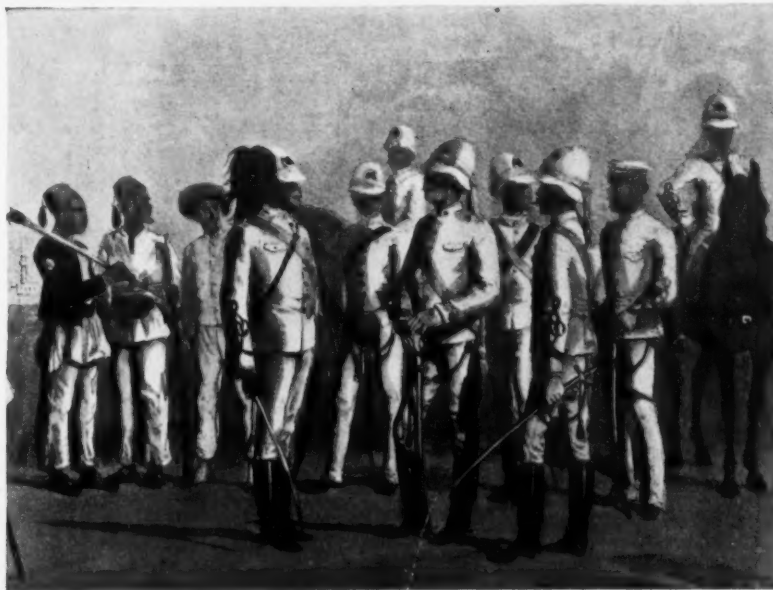
SHARPSHOOTERS AND INFANTRY—PRIVATE.



THE KING'S GUARD OF CUIRASSIERS.



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THE ARMY OF ITALY, WITH A WAR TOTAL OF 1,908,880 MEN—SOME ILLUSTRATIVE TYPES.

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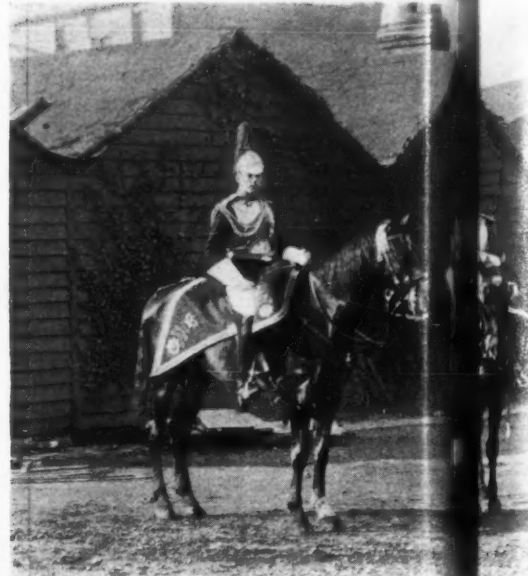
COLDSTREAM GUARDS—DRILL-SERGEANT.



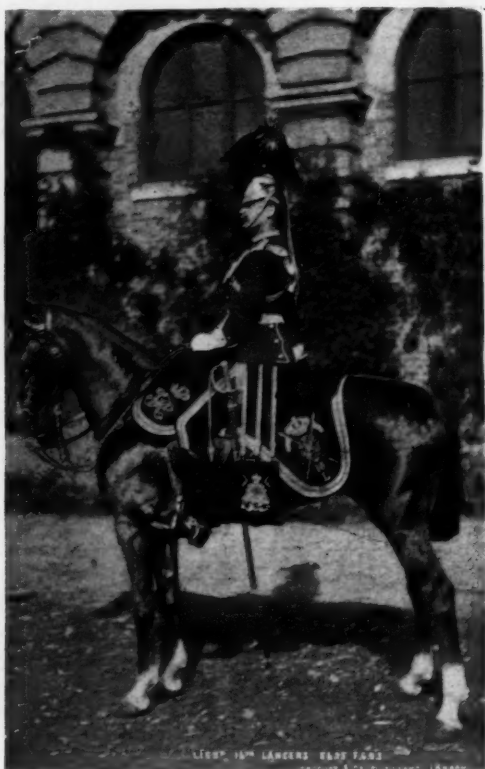
ROYAL ARTILLERY—SERGEANT.



SEVENTEENTH LANCERS—BAND-MASTER.



OFFICERS OF THE HORSE ARTILLERY.



LIEUTENANT OF SIXTEENTH LANCERS.



COLDSTREAM GUARDS—PRIVATE.



ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY—BOMBARDIER AND GUNNER.



SCOTTISH GUARDS.



FIRST ROYAL—PIPER.



HUSSARS.



SCOTS GREYS—SERGEANT-MAJOR.



ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY—GUN TEAM.

THE ARMIES OF THE GREAT POWERS—TYPES OF THE ARMY



THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.



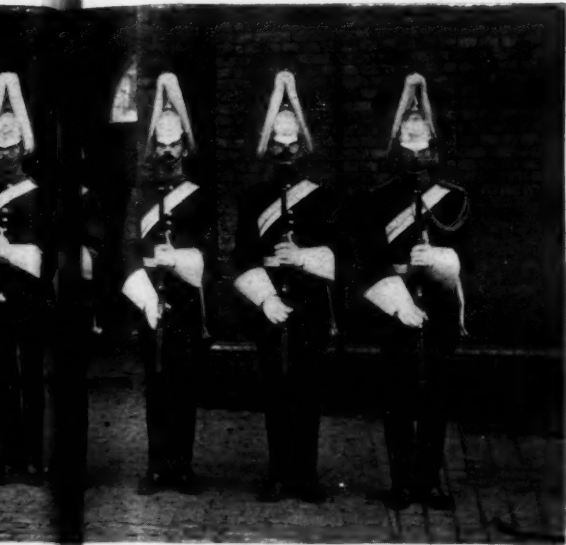
GRENADIER GUARDS.



NINETEENTH HUSSARS—TROOPER.



THIRD GRENADIER GUARDS.



SECOND GUARDS.



SOUTH WALES BORDERERS—PRIVATE.



OFFICER, NINETY-THIRD HIGHLANDERS.



OFFICER, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.



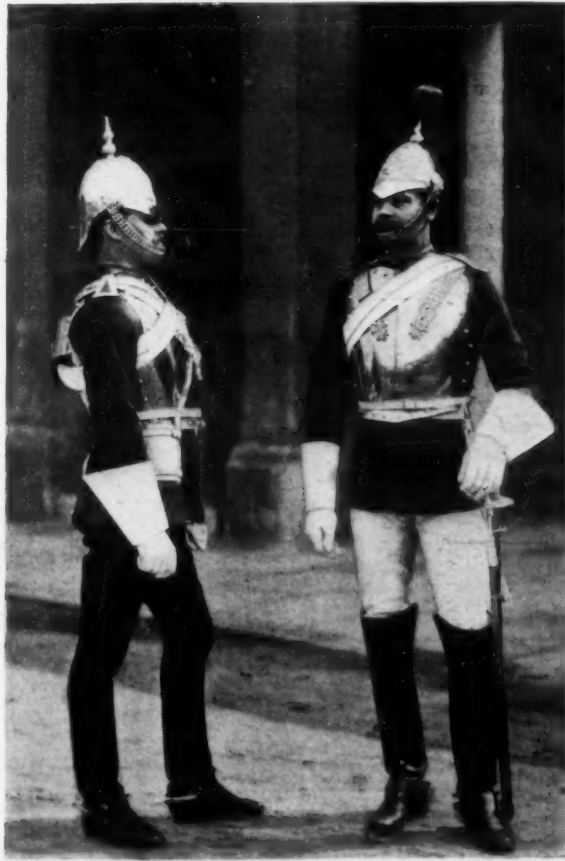
WEST ROYAL—PIPERS.



HOUSEHOLD ART GUN AND TEAM.



ENNISKILLEN DRAGOONS—SERGEANT.



ROYAL HORSE GUARDS—TROOPER.

ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN, WITH A GRAND WAR TOTAL OF 721,500 MEN.

Printed and Published by the Illustrated London News Company.



A FRENCH COLOR-BEARER.

that is characteristic of her people. They are not fully civilized. Seventy per cent. of her soldiers are illiterate. In war they have a spirit of savagery and a recklessness as to life that makes them fearless and almost brutal. The empire lacks the mobilization facilities that the other nations have, and for that reason a larger army is necessary than the other Powers possess. Russia has no system of colonization on other continents than her own. She has no African possessions, no islands scattered in a belt around the globe. All her territory is contiguous. She has one ambition—that is to keep her territory compact and to get outlets for her fleets on the Black Sea and on the Pacific Ocean. All her statecraft, all her alliances tend toward the accomplishment of that end. England is her constant enemy. That explains why she is ready to join Germany, the United States, or any other nation, when Great Britain menaces that country. She is not restrained from war by any popular regard for human life or the awful terrors of conflict. Her people do not shrink from battle. She wants to complete her national outlines and to secure absolutely highways to the sea, such as France and England have. Then she will rest content except for the extension of her domain in Asia. She foresees that under the march of civilization the Chinese Empire is bound to break up. It adjoins her domains, and she wants the largest share of the division of the property, if not the whole of it. She is ever ready to take sides with any nation in a conflict that will tend to lessen the influence of Great Britain among the nations of the globe. That probably explains her attitude toward the United States. It is one of warm friendship, not because she loves the institutions of a free country, but because she does not mean to allow the influence of any other great Power to become larger than it is at present.

It has become the fashion of late years to think that Turkey is in the last throes of dissolution. That may be the ultimate fate of Turkey, but it can only be accomplished by a



concert of the other Powers. She has a powerful army, and her war with Russia showed that they are fighters such as no other army in the world has. It is their religion that inspires them to fight. They die not only in defense of their country, which cuts a small figure with them, but they die in defense of their religious fanaticism and in the hope of securing such rewards in the other world as appeal to a nature that may be called brutal if not bestial. Only Mussulmans are permitted to serve in the army. Its peace establishment is about 250,000 men. Its rank and file is pervaded with corruption and incompetence, but when aroused its religious spirit makes up for this. The Sultan may be the "sick man" of Europe, but he is not dead. He can fight when aroused. He can put more than a million men, all told, in the field. His system is that of compulsory service, and he has three grades of reserve service. Because of the ferocity of his soldiers, their utter heartlessness, the Sultan must still be considered as a strong military Power. The Armenian atrocities show to what depths his soldiers can go. The strength of his army lies in barbarism and in fanaticism.



FRENCH—GENERAL OF DIVISION.

Italy is regarded strongest by many people as a naval Power. She has a fine navy, and the ships are in fair condition. As a nation she has gone fast in the direction of practical bankruptcy, and her army has felt it seriously. She has reduced the strength of her army in recent years to some extent. This reduction, however, lay first in the ornamental side of her military life. Her people are naturally a



FRENCH—LIGHT INFANTRY—MARCHING COSTUME.



FRENCH—ALPINE CHASSEUR.



military people, and the fact that Germany has formed with her and with Austria a triple alliance shows that Germany regards her army as not only powerful but one of first rank. It numbers on a peace footing something over 200,000 men. Liability to service lasts only nineteen years instead of twenty-five, as with the other nations of Europe. Three years are passed in active service. Then comes the active reserve, lasting six years. Then her soldiers pass into the militia grade, where they serve four years, and then they go into the territorial militia, where they finish their nineteen years' service.



FRENCH—MOORISH GENDARME.

Austria-Hungary's army is about one-third smaller than Germany's, and is patterned after the same lines. The liability to service lasts only twenty-two years. The term of active service is three years.



Such is what a glance at the military situation in Europe shows. The army of the United States needs little attention. Every one knows that it consists of only 25,000 men. The militia of the country number well on toward 100,000 men. We have neither the stores nor the plans drawn up to fight any Power of the first class. In probably three months we might organize a large army and arrange a military system on a large scale. The high standard of intelligence here would count for much in a time of threatened war. There is no doubt that in a few weeks we should be ready for



SERGEANT OF THE ENGLISH CYCLIST CORPS.



BRITISH ROYAL HORSE GUARDS—BANDSMEN.

a defensive conflict with any nation. We should need to keep an enemy out of the country until our army should become effective. It is no idle boast to say that the nation does not exist which could subdue us in our own country.

Happily, however, there is no probability that we will be called upon to defend ourselves against assault. It is certain that we do not propose to be drawn into conflict over any mere abstraction. We will defend our rights and the integrity of republican institutions to the last gasp, but we will neither provoke conflict with other Powers or go to war in support of any unwarranted interpretation of any feature of our national policy. This fact is coming to be understood in Great Britain and elsewhere, and with the knowledge there has come a marked abatement of the hostile feeling which for a week or so manifested itself in England in connection with the President's Venezuela message. Even the Salisbury government has evidently concluded that if its refusal of arbitration was not a mistake, the arrogant manner in which our good offices was declined was unnecessarily offensive, and the announcement that it proposes, as a concession to the people of the United States, to publish as soon as possible all the documents in its possession bearing upon the disputed boundary question, may be accepted as the beginning of the end in this whole irritating controversy. It is not impossible that the dispute as between Venezuela and Great Britain may be settled by direct negotiation, for, while it is not yet certain that the two Powers are prepared to resume actual diplomatic relations, many influential newspapers and public men in England are advising that such a course be taken.

The Wound Effect of the New Infantry Bullet.

THE new United States Infantry rifle has a calibre of .30 of an inch, .15 smaller than the old Springfield. Rifles of small calibre, now almost universally adopted throughout the world, are made with the idea of gaining in range, flatness of trajectory, and force of projection, at the same time reducing the weight of the bullet to the minimum, so that the soldier may carry as much ammunition as possible.

Certain humane individuals have also fondly cherished the theory that a small bullet moving with a high velocity would be less inconvenient for the soldier to come in contact with—in other words, that it might go through a man without seriously injuring him, provided it did not hit a vital part, thus lessening the horrors of war by increasing the percentage of wounded who recover.

Recent experiments with small-calibre bullets



TURKISH—BASHI-BAZOUKS.

upon the human body have proved these theories to be a delusion. Not only does the small, rapidly-moving bullet go through three or four times as many men as the old bullet, but it inflicts a vastly more terrible wound. The horrors of war, instead of decreasing, must inevitably increase with modern weapons and smokeless powder.

In wars previous to 1859 only one soldier was killed to every one hundred and forty-three bullets fired. In 1864 and 1865 it took sixty-six

bullets to kill a man, while in the late Franco-German war only forty-nine. That the use of smokeless powder increases the mortality was proved by the late Chilean war, in which out

ten thousand combatants fifty-six per cent. of the mortality was due to the use of three thousand small-calibre Mannlicher rifles.

The question as to the severity and nature of wounds from the new arms is an important one, and, as experiments cannot conveniently be made on living men, dead bodies of men and horses have been experimented on in small numbers in several countries. Germany is the first nation to make any really extended tests, and the report of the surgeon-general of the Prussian army as to the results of the first great experiment is full of interest.

In this experiment four hundred and eighty dead bodies, thirteen living and sixteen dead horses, were used. The dead men were equipped and armed as soldiers, and to give the tissues a resistance similar to that presented during life, a fluid resembling blood was injected into the veins. One thousand rifle-bullets were fired at this dead battalion from distances varying from one hundred and fifty yards to two miles.

The result proved that wounds made by small-calibre bullets are incomparably more serious than those made by any arms heretofore used. The hole made in the body upon entering is scarcely perceptible, but on leaving, the bullet often makes a hole six or eight inches in diameter. The bones are crushed as by an explosion of dynamite, and the fragments hurled in every direction in the flesh. Indeed, at medium ranges a ball striking an arm or leg destroys the member entirely. In some instances the liver and kidneys were pulverized and the intestines torn into small pieces. All the drops of blood in the wounded part of the body, taking the force and swiftness of the projectile, try to escape in every direction and strike the sides of the cavity with great force. At distances of less than half a mile the clothing was not forced into the wound, but at greater distances, while the wounds were not so frightful, bits of clothing were almost always forced into the perforation, which always constitutes a serious aggravation.

The temperature of the bullets upon entering the body was very high, sometimes as high as 350 degrees, and where several men were behind one another the bullets stopped in nearly all cases only in the fourth man.

Five millions of troops are now armed with small-calibre magazine rifles. Even in the light of these tests it is not easy to foresee the terrible results in an actual war.

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS.



TURKISH IRREGULARS—BASHI-BAZOUKS.



The Eagle and the Lion

Our advice to them both is the same as *Punch's* advice to the man who was going to get married: "DON'T!"

Vinolia Soap

for Delicate Skins

TOILET VINOLIA SOAP, 35 Cents, FLORAL VINOLIA SOAP, 20 Cents.

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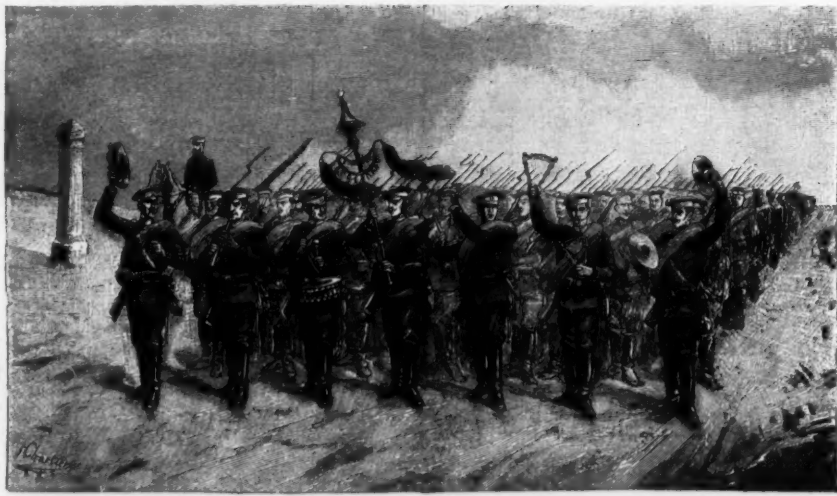
RUSSIAN CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.



DRILL OF FIRST REGIMENT OF COSSACKS.



POST OF THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER GUARD.



SINGERS OF THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY ON THE MARCH.

RUSSIAN ARMY TYPES.—TOTAL EFFECTIVE FORCE ON WAR BASIS, 5,187,084 MEN.
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CHASSEUR.



LIGHT INFANTRY OF THE CORPS D'AFRIQUE.



HUSSAR.



INFANTRY OF THE LINE.



ZOUAVE.



INFANTRY OF THE LINE—DRUMMER.



REGIMENT ETRANGERS.



HUSSAR.



SPAHIS—TURKISH HORSE-SOLDIER.



DRAGOON.



ALGERIAN SHARPSHOOTER.



NAVAL ENSIGN.



ZOUAVE.

FRENCH ARMY TYPES, REPRESENTING DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE. WHICH ON A WAR FOOTING EMBRACES 2,907,077 MEN.

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PERSONS who remember the able and exhaustive articles by Professor Isaac N. Vail, published in these columns, designed to prove that the earth once had a system of Saturn-like rings, and that the fall of these made all the geological "ages," and all the deluges the earth ever saw, will be interested in the announcement that *Vail's Annular World; Or, The Thinkers' Magazine*, published at Pasadena, California, is about to enter its second year. This magazine is devoted to the discussion of the general subject referred to, and is considered by students one of the most valuable publications of the kind now issued. The subscription price is only one dollar a year, which should be sent to the *Annular World*, Pasadena.

NOTHING DEPLORABLE.

High—"What's the matter with you this morning? You look as if you were on your last legs."
Low—"Oh, I'm not myself at all."
High—"Well, that's nothing to feel so bad about."—*Judge*.

THE TIME WAS LONG TO HIM.

"Hullo!" said Davie, who had been taking a runaway trip and had just been returned to his worried parents after three hours of patient search, "you've got the same old dog yet, haven't you?"—*Judge*.

AN EQUAL DIVISION.

"So they were divorced, eh?"
"Yes; for incompatibility of temper."
"How did it come about?"
"Well, you see he had the incompatibility and she had the temper."—*Judge*.

PULLMAN'S COMPARTMENT-CAR SERVICE

NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA

A new line of Pullman's latest compartment sleeping cars was inaugurated on Tuesday, January 7th, on the Southern Railway's Piedmont Air Line Limited between New York and New Orleans, connecting with similar cars on the Southern Pacific "Sunset Limited." These cars will leave New York on every Tuesday and Saturday at 4:30 p.m., connecting at New Orleans with the Pacific Coast Flyer. These cars are most elegantly furnished, and have two drawing-rooms and seven state rooms. These rooms can be used separately or thrown into a suite or private apartment. The state-rooms are unsurpassed in completeness, private folding washstands, and all conveniences of most modern drawing room cars.

Do you know that the Lehigh Valley Railroad is the best line to Wilkesbarre, Geneva, Ithaca, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, through the picturesque Lehigh, Wyoming, and Susquehanna valleys?

HAVE you ever tried the Lehigh Valley Railroad's dining-car service? The appointments are elegant; every dish is a revelation of gastronomic art, and the service is *à la carte*, you only paying for what you order.

"A thing of beauty and a joy forever" is the Little Bijou Grand Piano manufactured by Sohmer & Co., call at the warerooms, No. 149-155 East Fourteenth Street, and see this wonderful creation of musical skill.

MOTHERS give Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels.

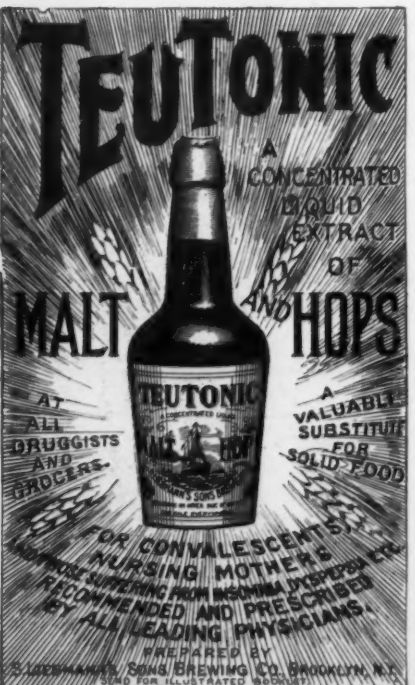
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children with teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world; twenty-five cents a bottle.

Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old, or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, lack of vigor, or weakness from errors or excesses, will inclose stamp to me, I will send him the prescription of a genuine, certain cure free of cost; no humbug, no deception. It is cheap, simple, and perfectly safe and harmless. I will send you the correct prescription and you can buy the remedy of me or prepare it yourself, just as you choose. The prescription I send free, just as I agree to do. Address, Mr. THOMAS BARNES, lock-box 626, Marshall, Michigan.

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LIQUID
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A VALUABLE
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SOLID FOOD
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NURSING MOTHERS,
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THE SECRET OF BEAUTY
of the complexion, hands,
arms, and hair is found in
the perfect action of the
Pores, produced by

**Cuticura
SOAP**



The most effective skin
purifying and beautifying
soap in the world, as well
as purest and sweetest for
toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEW-
BERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER
DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Half the trouble of
washing the hair,
cleaning and purify-
ing the scalp is done
away with if you
use
this

**CONSTANTINE'S
PINE TAR SOAP**
(Persian Healing)

And
then
it's delightful for the
every day toilet and
bath.

Sold by druggists.

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(MARIANI WINE)
THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

"*Vin Mariani sustains vi-
tality and restores strength
quicker than any other
tonic.*"

Juliet Corson.

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The **Regal
Shoe.**

Our Gem style, light and
heavy soles, medium toe,
Black Calf, Patent and
Enamel Calf, (as cut.)
Patent Calf in Button
and Lace.

\$3.50

One Price.
One Quality.
100 Styles

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York; 291 Broadway, New York; 357 Fulton
St., Brooklyn; 1305 F St., N. W., Washington;
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Providence; 219 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore;
119 North Main St., Brockton; 103 Dearborn
St., and cor. Dearborn and Washington Sts.,
Chicago.

Factory, Brockton, Mass.

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EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA
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LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISE-
MENT IN THE "CITY RECORD," commencing on the
30th day of December, 1895, and continuing therein, con-
secutively, for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirma-
tion by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assess-
ments, of the following assessments in the several wards
herein designated:

FIRST WARD.—BROAD ST. OUTLET SEWER,
under Pier No. 5, East River, BROADWAY FLAGGING,
AND CURBING, in front of street Nos. 5 to 11, in-
clusive.

THIRD WARD.—VESEY ST. BASIN, on the corner
of Greenwich St.; also, BASIN on the corner of Fulton
and Greenwich Sts. BARCLAY ST. AND VESEY ST.
CROSSWALKS at Church St.

SIXTH WARD.—ELM ST. SEWER, between Cathar-
ine Lane and Leonard St.; also SEWER in LEONARD
ST., between Elm St. and Broadway.

SEVENTH WARD.—BUTTERS SLIP PAVING, be-
tween Cherry and South Sts. (so far as the same is
within the limits of grants of land under water), and
LAYING CROSSWALKS.

NINTH WARD.—GREENWICH STREET FLAGGING
AND CURBING, northwest corner of Perry Street.

ELEVENTH WARD.—THIRD STREET SEWER
OUTLET, between East River and Avenue A. AVENUE
D SEWER, between Tenth and Thirteenth Sts., and
SEWER in TWELFTH STREET, between Avenue D
and Dry Dock Street.

TWELFTH WARD.—LEXINGTON AVENUE FENC-
ING, between 9th Street and 9th Street, and on NORTH
SIDE OF 9TH STREET and on SOUTH SIDE OF 9TH
STREET west of Lexington Avenue. MADISON AVENUE
FLAGGING AND CURBING, between 116th and
117th Streets. 5TH AVENUE FLAGGING AND CURB-
ING, between 128th and 129th Streets, and on 129th Street,
between 5th and Lenox Avenues. 7TH AVENUE FLAG-
GING, between 141st and 143d Streets. 7TH AVENUE
FLAGGING AND CURBING, west side, between 149th
and 153d Streets. 8TH AVENUE BASINS, north of 156th
Street. AMSTERDAM AVENUE SEWER, west side,
between 173d and 180th Streets, and SEWERS in 18TH
STREET, between Wadsworth and Amsterdam Avenues
with CURVES at 11TH AVENUE. ST. NICHOLAS
AVENUE SEWER, between 181st and 185th Streets. ST.
NICHOLAS AVENUE SEWER, between 185th and 190th
Streets. BOULEVARD CROSSWALKS, at
152d Street. 87TH STREET FLAGGING, between the
Boulevard and West End Avenue. 88TH STREET
FLAGGING AND CURBING, between 1st and 2d Avenues,
also ON 2D AVENUE, between 87th and 88th
Streets. 89TH STREET FENCING, between Columbus
and Amsterdam Avenues; also ON AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
between 88th and 89th Streets. 92D STREET
FLAGGING AND CURBING, between Madison and
Fifth Avenues. 96TH STREET SEWER, between 1st
Avenue and Harlem River. 95TH STREET SEWER,
between Riverside and West End Avenues. 96TH
STREET FENCING, between Park and Madison Avenues.
97TH STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, be-
tween Lexington and Park Avenues. 98TH STREET
FLAGGING, between Boulevard and West End Avenue.
98TH STREET SEWER, between Riverside and West End
Avenues. 99TH STREET FENCING, North Side, be-
tween Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. 99TH
STREET FENCING, South Side, between Columbus and
Amsterdam Avenues. 102D STREET FENCING, be-
tween Columbus and Manhattan Avenues. 103D STREET
FENCING, between 2d and 3d Avenues. 112TH STREET
PAVING, between 7th and 8th Avenues. 113TH STREET
PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Am-
sterdam Avenue and Boulevard. 114TH STREET PAV-
ING, between Morningside Avenue East and Manhattan
Avenue. 117TH STREET SEWER, between Morningside
Avenue West and Amsterdam Avenue. 118TH STREET
FLAGGING AND CURBING, at the southeast corner of
St. Nicholas Avenue. 119TH STREET FENCING, be-
tween 5th and Madison Avenues; also 5TH AVENUE,
between 119 and 120th Streets. 119TH STREET FLAG-
GING AND CURBING, between 7th and Lenox Avenues.
120TH STREET SEWERS, between Amsterdam Avenue
and Morningside Avenue West. 120TH STREET FENC-
ING, corner Manhattan Avenue. 121ST STREET
CROSSWALK, across Avenue St. Nicholas and 8th Aven-
ue. 121ST STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, 100
feet west of 8th Avenue. 121ST STREET SEWER,
between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Avenue
West. 121ST STREET BASIN, at junction of 8th and St.
Nicholas Avenues. 126TH STREET BASIN corner of
Lenox Avenue. 127TH STREET SEWER, between Con-
vent Avenue and St. Nicholas Terrace. 130TH STREET
FLAGGING, at Lenox Avenue. 131ST STREET BASIN,
corner 12th Avenue. 131ST STREET REGULATING,
GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING, between
Park and Lexington Avenues. 137TH STREET FENC-
ING, between 7th and 8th Avenues. 140TH STREET
FENCING, between 7th and 8th Avenues. 141TH
STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND
FLAGGING, from 7th Avenue to Harlem River. 145TH
STREET FLAGGING, between Amsterdam Avenue and
Boulevard. 149TH STREET REGULATING, GRAD-
ING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING, from 7th Avenue to
Harlem River. 150TH STREET SEWER, between Boule-
vard and Amsterdam Avenue. 150TH STREET BASIN,
corner Convent Avenue; also BASIN, southwest corner
of 151ST STREET and Convent Avenue. 151ST STREET
BASIN, northwest corner of Convent Avenue; also
BASIN corner 152D STREET and Convent Avenue.
151ST STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, between
St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues. 158TH STREET
PAVING, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Aven-
ues. 160TH STREET PAVING, between Amsterdam
and St. Nicholas Avenues. 161ST STREET PAVING,
at Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues. 162D STREET
SEWER, between 11th Avenue and Kingsbridge Road;
also SEWER in KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, between Am-
sterdam Avenue and 162d Street. 164TH STREET SEW-
ER, between Amsterdam Avenue and Edgecombe Road.
181ST STREET PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS,
between Amsterdam and 11th Avenues. 187TH STREET
REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAG-
GING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Kingsbridge Road.

17TH WARD.—SECOND STREET FLAGGING AND
CURBING, between Avenues A and B.

19TH WARD.—FIRST AVENUE FLAGGING AND
CURBING, between 62d and 64th Streets. 62D STREET
SEWER OUTLET, between East River and Boulevard;
also SEWER in BOULEVARD, between 61st and 62d
Streets. 74TH STREET FLAGGING AND
CURBING, southeast corner of 3d Avenue. 85TH
STREET FLAGGING, between 1st and 2d Avenues.

21ST WARD.—32D STREET BASIN, northeast corner
of 3d Avenue. 33D STREET SEWER OUTLET, be-
tween East River and 1st Avenue; also SEWER in 1ST
AVENUE, between 33d and 35th Streets.

22D WARD.—AMSTERDAM AVENUE FLAGGING,
between 79th and 80th Streets. COLUMBUS AVENUE
SEWERS, at 75th Street. WESTERN BOULEVARD
FENCING, between 76th and 77th Streets. WEST END
AVENUE FLAGGING AND CURBING, west side, be-
tween 79th and 81st Streets; also east side, between 78th
and 83d Streets. 35TH STREET BASINS, corner of 12th
Avenue. 65TH STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING,
between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.
67TH STREET PAVING, between West End Avenue
and the Hudson River Wall. 75TH STREET BASIN,
corner of Columbus Avenue. 81ST STREET FENCING,
the lots known as street Nos. 11 and 13. 81ST STREET
FENCING, between Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard;
also on Amsterdam Avenue, west side, between 80th and
81st Streets. 81ST STREET FLAGGING AND CURB-
ING, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.
85TH STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, between
Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard.

23D WARD.—CEDAR PLACE SEWER, between
Cauldwell and Union Avenues. CHIMMINS AVENUE
BASIN, corner of 141st Street. FREEMAN STREET
REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING
AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Union Avenue
and Southern Boulevard. GEORGE STREET SEWER,
between Forest Avenue and Boston Road. HOME
STREET SEWER, between Boston Road and Union
Avenue. MELROSE AVENUE SEWER, between 162d
and 163d Streets, with BRANCH SEWERS in 163D
STREET, between Port Morris Branch Railroad and
Courtland Avenue, and in COURTLAND AVENUE,
between 162d and 163d Streets. 135TH
STREETS SEWERS, between Rider and 3d Avenues.
144TH STREET SEWER, between Rider Avenue and
Railroad Avenue East. 151ST STREET BASIN, corner
of 3D AVENUE. 161ST STREET BASIN, corner of
Washington Avenue. SPRING PLACE SEWER, be-
tween Franklin Avenue and Boston Road. TRADDALE
PLACE SEWER, between 3d and Cauldwell Avenues.
UNION AVENUE SEWER, between Westchester Avenue
and 166th Street. VANDERBILT AVENUE EAST
REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING
AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between 165th Street
and a point about 220 feet north of 170th Street. WEST-
CHESTER AVENUE BASINS, corner of Cauldwell
Avenue. WILLY AVENUE BASIN, corner of 141st
Street. 3D AVENUE BASIN, corner of 157th Street.

24TH WARD.—14TH STREET SEWER, between 3d
Avenue and Vanderbilt Avenue East, with BRANCHES
in WASHINGTON AVENUE, between 133d and 134th
Streets, and in BATHGATE AVENUE, between 133d
street and summit north of 174th Street, and in 3D
AVENUE, between 173d and 174th Streets. VANDER-
BILT AVENUE EAST SEWER, between Wendover

LEGAL NOTICES.

Avenue and 173d Street; also SEWER in 172D STREET
between Vanderbilt Avenue East and 3d Avenue; also
SEWER in 3D AVENUE, between Wendover Avenue
and 173d Street. VANDERBILT AVENUE EAST
BASINS, corner of 176th Street. WASHINGTON AVENUE
SEWER, between 174th and 176th Streets; also,
SEWER in BATHGATE AVENUE, from summit north
of 174th Street to 176th Street.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New York, Finance Department, Comptroller's
Office, January 4th, 1896.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISE-
MENT IN THE "CITY RECORD," commencing on the
30th day of December, 1895, and continuing therein, con-
secutively, for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirma-
tion by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assess-
ments of the following assessment in the

TWELFTH WARD.—KINGSBRIDGE ROAD REG-
ULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING,
from 190th Street to Harlem River.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New York, Finance Department, Comptroller's
Office, January 4th, 1896.



**THE PREMIER
BRAND**
**CALIFORNIA WINES,
BRANDIES AND OLIVE OIL.**
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS
SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
PACIFIC COAST WINE CO.,
OLDEST WINE GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.
MAIN OFFICE 349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH, 1496 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK.



MAGIC TOY and SUN SPECTACLES.
(Patent Applied For.)

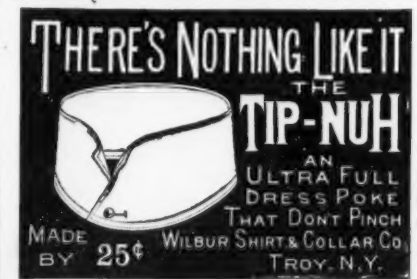
Our attention has been called to this novelty,
which is sure to be a popular one. It is brought
out by the Hartford Paper Goods Co. of Hart-
ford, Conn., and is both amusing and useful.

As TO SPECTACLES they provoke
"loads of fun." Many laughable changes in
expression may be produced by turning the eye-
disks to different angles. A small aperture in
each disk-centre enables the wearer to see
through readily.

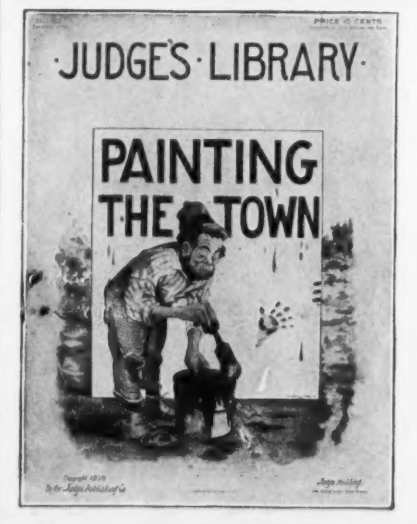
As SUN SPECTACLES they are worn
reversed, showing only the plain sides of the
disks. They thus serve as useful protectors for
the eyes against the glare of sun and snow, as
the apertures admit only enough light for com-
fort.

These spectacles retail for TEN CENTS
EACH, and will be sent postpaid on receipt of
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TAMAR A laxative, refreshing
fruit lozenge,
very agreeable to take, for
Constipation,
hemorrhoids, bile,
loss of appetite, gastric
and intestinal troubles and
headache arising
from them.
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Sold by all Druggists.
GRILLON



THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT
THE
TIP-NUH
AN
ULTRA FULL
DRESS POKE
THAT DON'T PINCH
MADE BY 25¢ WILBUR SHIRT & COLLAR CO.,
TROY, N.Y.



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ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SUITINGS.

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Plaids, Mixtures, Checks and Stripes.

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are the net result of combining the choicest materials, the most skillful labor, an immense factory just completed and fitted with the latest machinery, almost human, ample capital and many years of experience, with an honest, persistent endeavor to give the public, for their hundred dollars, the very finest bicycle possible to build. We are justly proud of our wheels—they are highest possible grade and

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Tobacco Manufacturers Losing Ten Millions a Year.

Great Excitement in St. Louis. No Possibility of Preventing Still Greater Loss in '96.

ST. LOUIS.—[Special.]—January 13th:—Colonel William Kirchoff, General Western Manager of the American Tobacco Company, has been a user of tobacco all his life, and for years has smoked as many as twenty cigars daily. After using a few boxes of No-To-Bac, the desire for tobacco is completely gone, and he is wonderfully improved in health. His cure is attracting a great deal of attention and comment, and many prominent St. Louis business men are following his example. People are just waking up to the fact that the continued use of tobacco is very injurious.

An interview with Mr. H. L. Kramer, the originator of No-To-Bac, develops the fact that within three years it has reached an enormous sale, almost entirely upon merit alone. Over one million boxes of No-To-Bac have been sold, and 300,000 tobacco-users cured. At the present rate No-To-Bac will cure in '96 from 200,000 to 300,000, and, as Mr. Kramer says, "It is always the worst cases that want a cure; those who have chewed and smoked from boyhood—some of them thirty, forty, and fifty years, and we even have records of cures after sixty years of tobacco using. So you can see that, if they are spending an average of \$50 a year (this is a small amount) the cure of 200,000 tobacco users in '96 would result in the loss of the sale of tobacco amounting to over \$10,000,000, which will be saved to the cured."

No-To-Bac is truly a medical wonder, for it not only destroys the desire for tobacco, but invigorates the nervous system and marvelously increases weight and strength. Like all great successes, No-To-Bac has many imitations and substitutes, and the public should be warned against them. No-To-Bac is the original tobacco-habit cure, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to cure the tobacco habit, by your own druggist.

After the beady, sparkling draught, — who wants the dregs? — The DE-LONG Patent Hook and Eye is the original.

See that

hump?



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Dr. Williams' Kidney Pills.

A remedy that has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Liver? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? No matter what the cause, we know Dr. Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you; impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the whole system, and make a new man of you. Mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

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MISS BURTIS—"Do sit down. It's only papa. He stubbed his toe coming in and he's only telling himself how sorry he is."

A Graceful Act
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It takes only a minute to prepare. Armour's Extract takes the place of home-made "Soup stock," costs less, goes farther and tastes better.

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For 1896

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Yours truly,
(SIGNED) LILLIAN RUSSELL.

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